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**URBAN DISTRICT  
OF MELTHAM**

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**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
for the Year 1959  
BY  
ERIC WARD  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.**



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**A. T. GREEN & CO. (Printers) LTD.  
SLAITHWAITE**

1960



# Meltham Urban District

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## LIST OF COUNCILLORS

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FOR THE YEAR 1959/60

**Chairman :**

E. TAYLOR, Esq., J.P.

**Vice-Chairman :**

H. BASTOW, Esq.

R. C. ASHTON, Esq.	H. HIRST, Esq.
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H. FISHER, Esq.	H. STEAD, Esq.
A. M. HAIGH, Esq.	J. STEEL, Esq.

\* Chairman of the Public Health Committee

The Public Health Committee is composed of all the members of the Council

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

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**Medical Officer of Health :**

ERIC WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health :**

T. M. B. ROHAN, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.  
(Appointed 19-1-59)

**Public Health Inspector :**

N. SYKES, M.A.P.H.I.

Divisional Health Office,  
Woodville,  
Scar Lane,  
GOLCAR,  
Nr. Huddersfield.  
May, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Meltham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my 13th Annual Report on the health of the Meltham Urban District and the work of the Public Health Department during 1959.

As in previous years the sections of the Report dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances, Housing and Food have been compiled by your Public Health Inspector and form his Annual Report for the year.

With a population of just over 5,000 the slight fluctuations which occur in the annual birth and death rates are of no significance.

The year has been one of progress, with the provision of sewers at Helme and Wilshaw and the re-construction of the Sewage Works. These schemes, together with the Council's decision to pay half the cost of the conversion of privy and pail closets to water closets in certain circumstances, have produced a considerable decrease in the number of these unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences.

The Council's programme for dealing with unfit houses is now at least 3 years in advance of the schedule prepared 5 years ago. This has been made possible by the increase of new houses built by the Council in recent years.

As is customary, details are given in Section VII of the Report of the Services provided by the West Riding County Council as the Local Health and Education Authority.

Once more I must conclude this introduction by thanking you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, for the interest you take in the work of the department and to express my appreciation for the assistance and co-operation received from your Clerk and the other Officers of the Council. In particular my thanks are due to your Public Health Inspector, Mr. N. Sykes, for his unceasing help and loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be  
Your obedient servant,

ERIC WARD,

Medical Officer of Health,

## SECTION I

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Urban District is situated on high ground about five miles to the south-west of Huddersfield, the principal centre of population being the township of Meltham, whilst other hamlets in the District are Meltham Mills, Helme and Wilshaw.

High moorland rising to a height of over 1,500 feet forms the western and southern parts of the District. The principal industries now carried out in the area are engineering, including tractor building, woollen textiles, silk dressing, brick and tile making and mixed farming.

#### General Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,906
Enumerated Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,051
Enumerated Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,107
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1958)								5,140
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1959)								5,190
Area Comparability Factors:	...	...						Births 1.04; Deaths 1.00
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,967
Rateable Value (31st March, 1960)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£60,500
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1960)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£244

#### Vital Statistics

##### Live Births

MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT					Birth Rate per 1,000 population	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population				
Year	Total	Total number (after adjustment for transfers)		Crude			West Riding of Yorkshire	England and Wales		
		Sex	Illegitimate							
Year	Total	M	F	No.	%	Crude	Adjt.	U.D's	West Riding of Yorkshire	England and Wales
1958	74	34	40	4	5.41	14.39	14.97	16.4	16.9	16.4
1959	69	39	30	1	1.45	13.29	13.82	16.2	16.7	16.5

## Still Births

							1959	1958
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 male	1 male
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths						...	14.29	13.33

## Infant Mortality — Deaths of Infants under 1 Year

INFANT DEATHS				RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS			
MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT				Meltham U.D.	West Riding of Yorkshire	England and Wales	
Year	Total	Sex	Illegit- imate		U.D's	Adm.Cty.	
		M F					
1958	3	3 —	—	40.54	23.2	24.4	22.5
1959	—	— —	—	—	24.0	24.0	22.0

## Deaths

MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT				WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE		ENGLAND AND WALES	
Total Deaths (after adjustment for transfers)		Death Rates per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population	
Year	Total	Sex		Crude	Adjt.	U.D's	Adm. Cty.
		M F					
1958	63	41 22	42.26	42.26	43.3	43.0	44.7
1959	54	23 31	40.40	40.40	43.0	42.7	41.6

The chief causes of death were:—

		1959	1958
(i)	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	25	28
(ii)	Malignant Neoplasms	10	9
(iii)	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	9	12

These three causes accounted for 81% of the total deaths 40 or 74.07% occurred in persons 65 years or over and 21 or 38.89% in persons 75 years or over.

A table showing the causes of death, ages and sex distribution is set out on page 5. No deaths occurred from the following causes:—

R.G. List No.	Cause	R.G. List No.	Cause
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	25	Other diseases of respiratory system
2	Tuberculosis, other	26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum
3	Syphilitic disease	27	Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea
4	Diphtheria	28	Nephritis and nephrosis
5	Whooping Cough	29	Hyperplasia of prostate
6	Meningococcal infections	30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	31	Congenital malformations
8	Measles	34	All other accidents
12	Malignant Neoplasm — breast	36	Homicide and operations of war
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia		
16	Diabetes		
19	Hypertension with heart disease		
22	Influenza		

### Maternal Mortality

No deaths were registered as directly due to pregnancy and child-bearing.

### Cancer

The number of deaths attributable to Cancer during the year numbered 10 (6 males and 4 females) as compared with 9 in 1958.

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes ... ... ...	M	23	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	2	3	9	8
	F	31	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	10	13
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	M	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Malignant neoplasm — stomach ... ...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Malignant neoplasm — lung, bronchus ... ...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Malignant neoplasm — uterus ... ... ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ...	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2
18 Coronary disease, angina	M	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3
	F	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
20 Other heart disease ...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
21 Other circulatory disease	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
23 Pneumonia ... ... ...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Bronchitis ... ... ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
33 Motor vehicle accidents	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
35 Suicide ... ... ...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## SECTION II

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

#### Staff

There is no change in the arrangements as detailed in previous reports.

#### Laboratory Facilities

These remain unchanged.

#### Ambulance Service

For accident and general cases this is provided by the West Riding County Council. Infectious cases are removed by the ambulance of the Infectious Diseases Hospital to which the patient is removed.

#### Home Nursing and Midwifery

A Home Nurse/Midwife employed by the County Council is resident in Meltham.

#### Treatment Centres and Clinics

Infant Welfare Clinic - Baptist School Tuesday afternoon.  
Venereal Diseases Clinic - Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

#### Hospitals :

- (a) Infectious Diseases: Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield.
- (b) General Hospitals: Huddersfield Royal Infirmary; Holme Valley Memorial Hospital; and Deanhouse Hospital, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth.
- (c) Maternity: Princess Royal Maternity Home; St. Luke's Hospital; and Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

## SECTION III

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Water Supply

The two undertakings concerned in the supply of water within the Urban District are those of the Meltham Urban District Council and the Huddersfield Corporation.

The Urban District Council's supply is derived from Fearn Nook Spring, Orleans Spring, Royd Drift and the Royd Borehole. In addition the Council have legal right to demand 80,000 gallons per day from Huddersfield Corporation free of charge and a total of 28,853,000 gallons was taken during 1959.

The total water consumption during the year was 55,177,000 gallons of which 18,125,000 were from the Council's own supply, 28,853,000 gallons supplied free by Huddersfield Corporation and 8,149,000 gallons were purchased from the Corporation.

The average daily consumption for the year was 151,629 gallons a decrease of 3,392 gallons on last year's figure.

The average consumption per head, taking a population of 4,600 as the basis was 32.96 gallons per day and this includes water supplied for all trade purposes.

From July the amount of water supplied from the Urban District Council's undertaking fell rapidly from 2,012,000 gallons per month to 285,000 in September and 374,000 gallons in October and the necessary make up water was obtained from Huddersfield Corporation. The amount of water saving within the District during the long dry spell was very considerable and the average weekly consumption fell from 164,171 gallons in June to 118,057 gallons in November.

While it appears that the Urban District is largely dependent upon Huddersfield Corporation for the supply of water, particularly in times of drought it should be noted that the 80,000 gallons of water per day is compensation for the loss of a spring supply to the Corporation some years ago.

There were no serious complaints of water shortage or of dirty water even during the drought period.

During the year the water main was extended at Helme in order to provide a sufficient water supply to a number of houses in which the conveniences were converted to the water carriage system. A small extension was made also in Huddersfield Road to obviate the frequent need for flushing at this point.

Sampling of the various sources of supply was carried out at regular intervals and generally the results were quite satisfactory. During October, in the drought period, some difficulty arose due to pumping difficulties but the trouble soon resolved itself.

At the request of the Minister of Housing and Local Government samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination for fluoride content. The samples submitted showed a very small concentration.

### **Private Supplies.**

There are approximately 200 premises relying on private supplies, mainly outlying farms, dwellings, etc., in the Holthead area and dwellings, etc., in the Crosland Bank/Healey House area. Sampling was carried out regularly and it was obvious in periods of drought that the quality of these supplies deteriorated. Advice was given to owners and

occupiers in order that they might safeguard the health of persons using the water.

### Details of Samples Obtained

	Chemical		Plumbo Solvency		Bacteriological	
	Sat.	U/Sat.	Sat.	U/Sat.	Sat.	U/Sat.
Public Supply ...	—	—	2	—	60	9
Private ... ...	—	—	—	—	41	26
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ...	—	—	2	—	101	35

### Drainage and Sewerage

The end of 1958 saw the virtual completion of the extension to the public sewer in order to serve the villages of Helme and Wilshaw.

These extensions mean that 102 houses, 2 Sunday Schools, 2 Churches, 6 farms and 2 Schools now have a public sewer within a reasonable distance.

Of these totals 68 private houses, 1 school and 5 farms have now been connected to the sewer and the prospect is that the remainder will follow suit in the near future.

A further extension of the public sewer was made in order to allow conversions of pail closets at two licensed clubs.

The sewer in Pan Lane/Tinker Lane was further extended to facilitate more development in Pan Lane. The enlargement and modification of the sewage disposal works has progressed in a satisfactory manner during the year.

### Closet Accommodation

The extensions to the public sewer mentioned above have allowed considerable progress to be effected in the conversion programme.

During 1958, 66 private houses, 2 licensed premises, 5 farms and 1 factory were concerned in the conversion of 28 privy middens and 25 pail closets to water closets. In addition 3 privies were abolished due to closure or demolition of unfit houses.

This can be said to be very satisfactory progress and shows the desire of owners and occupiers that their insanitary conveniences shall be abolished at the first opportunity.

It is obvious that the progress will be maintained because at the end of the year plans had been submitted concerning a further 27 private houses involving 9 privy middens and 18 pail closets.

### Public Cleansing

The collection of house refuse, trade refuse, etc., is carried out by a private contractor and all refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

The responsibility for the supervision of this service was placed upon the Public Health Inspector in June, 1959, the work having been done previously by the Surveyor.

The Collection service is satisfactory and very few complaints have been made by the general public during the year.

The refuse tip receives continuous attention and as far as is possible the Minister's recommendations for controlled tipping are followed. Regular attention is also given to the eradication of rats, flies, crickets and other pests.

It can be said that the ratepayers are getting an efficient, hygienic and cheap service by the arrangements now in force.

The gross cost of the service in 1959 amounted to £3801 17s. 11d. and against this there was revenue from the sale of waste paper, trade refuse, etc., amounting to £236 4s. 0d.

### **Filthy, Verminous or Unwholesome Premises**

Only two premises have had to be treated for the eradication of vermin. The first was a complaint of fleas which was dealt with by means of liquid spray and smoke and the second was a slight infestation of crickets where powder was used.

The district appears remarkably free from vermin and the unwholesome houses are very few and rarely bad enough to take any legal action.

### **Shops Acts**

Only 9 visits were paid to shops specifically for inspection under the Shops Acts. By far the greater number of the shops in the district do not employ anyone and most are dwelling houses cum shops, therefore the number of visits registered covers quite a good proportion of the total number.

### **Smoke Abatement**

No action has been taken to proceed with the formation of any Smoke Control Areas. The Urban District is not designated as a "black area" and consequently the Council have not submitted any proposals to the Minister with regard to any future action.

The only action therefore under the Clean Air Act has been that of observations. 50 observations were made and 11 offences noted. No proceedings were instituted and generally speaking the various industrial undertakings have co-operated and taken an interest in keeping pollution of the atmosphere to a minimum.

By far the largest coal consuming concern is now the responsibility of H.M. Alkali Inspector and he is most anxious that the local observations and interviews with this firm should continue in addition to his own regular visits.

For a period of three months, in January, February and March, three SO<sub>2</sub> indicators were placed across the district in order to see approximately what concentration did exist in the area. The results given below show a very low concentration and compare favourably with those taken in other parts of the country.

Station	Elevation	January	February	March	Average
Filter House ...	810 ft.	1.02	0.76	0.50	0.76
Mortuary ...	560 ft.	1.40	1.11	0.79	1.10
Spinksmire Mill	475 ft.	1.08	0.90	0.58	0.85

Milligrammes of SO<sub>2</sub> per 100 sq. cms. per day  
lead peroxide method

### The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

From the 1st April, 1959, rodent control grants payable under Section 11 of the above Act ceased to be made and consequently any report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food became unnecessary. In addition, the regional and divisional pests staff of the Ministry have been reorganised to give an improved technical advisory and instructional service to local authorities.

Notwithstanding the above changes the work has been carried on on the same basis as before, domestic premises being treated without charge and other premises charged according to time and materials used. The department was handicapped by the absence owing to sickness of the rodent operative for some months but any complaints were dealt with and the routine work carried on.

There were 139 visits paid to various premises either for treatment or inspection, the only outstanding work at the end of the year being the servicing of the sewers.

### Factories Act, 1937 and 1948

The following are the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act.

#### 1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ...	1	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority... ...	32	19	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ... ...	2	2	—	—
TOTAL ...	35	22	—	—

## 2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. by H.M.		
			Insp.	Insp.	Prosecuted
Want of Cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>

## 3. Outworkers

There is one outworker in the district engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

### Schools — Sanitary Accommodation

There has been no substantial improvement of the sanitary accommodation at Meltham, Meltham Mills or Wilshaw schools.

One cannot expect any improvement at Meltham because of the projected new school in the district.

Meltham Mills sadly needs a complete new installation, the existing conveniences are both out dated, insanitary and in need of repair.

At Wilshaw there is hope for conversion of the existing pail closets in the near future. The public sewer is now available, there is an ample water supply and it is understood that the scheme of conversion is prepared and only awaiting its place in the queue for financial reasons.

### Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The summary of visits given below gives some indication of the variety of work carried out in the area but it gives no indication of the amount of time spent on the different aspects of your Inspector's duties.

Meat Inspection ... ...	179	Rent Act ... ... ...	4
Deadweight Certification ...	41	Water Supply ... ... ...	81
Food Hygiene ... ... ...	50	Rats and Mice ... ... ...	139
Factories Acts ... ... ...	22	Drainage ... ... ...	30
Shops Acts ... ... ...	9	Hairdressers ... ... ...	3
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH ACT</b>		Milk and Dairies Regulations ... ... ...	15
Complaints ... ... ...	55	Ice Cream (H.T.) Regulations ... ... ...	32
Revisits ... ... ...	68	Petroleum Acts and Regulations ... ... ...	42
Unwholesome premises	7	Miscellaneous ... ... ...	24
Infectious Diseases ...	125	Interviews ... ...	61
Moveable Dwellings ...	5		
Conversions ... ... ...	275		
<b>HOUSING ACTS</b>		<b>CLEAN AIR ACT</b>	
Inspections ... ... ...	15	Observations ... ...	50
Revisits ... ... ...	244	Interviews ... ...	19
Tenancy applications ...	47	Refuse Disposal ... ...	160

#### SECTION IV

### HOUSING

During 1959 the statistical returns show that only 26 permanent houses were completed, 20 of these being built by the Urban District Council and 6 by private enterprise.

These figures do not give a true reflection of the activity in house building in the area and no doubt the numbers for next year will be correspondingly high.

There were 29 applications for discretionary or standard improvement grants during the year and 27 of these were approved.

#### Overcrowding

No cases of overcrowding came to light during the year and this aspect of housing is accentuated by the complete absence of large families on the house application list.

#### Housing Statistics

A study of the statistics outlined in the table below shows a steady progress in the closing and demolition of unfit houses. Apart from one or two houses, where it is felt that the hardship arising from the disturbance of a tenant would be greater than the benefit received from re-housing the clearance programme for the period ending in 1963 is now completed. This is a very satisfactory situation and it means that inroads can be made into the next stage of the programme as the opportunities arise.

(1) Number of houses represented as being unfit for human habitation

(a) in Clearance Areas ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
(b) individual unfit houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	17

(2) Houses demolished in Clearance Areas as unfit for human habitation ... ... ...

12

(3)	Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal action under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	22
(4) (a)	Unfit houses closed under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	15
(b)	Number of families displaced from these houses	...	...	...	7
(c)	Number of persons displaced from these houses	...	...	...	15
(5) (a)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	1
(b)	Number of families displaced	...	...	...	NIL
(6)	Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied by owners after informal action by the local authority	...	...	...	17
(7)	Number of families re-housed during the year into Council owned dwellings from Clearance Areas, etc.	...	...	...	7
(8)	Rent Act, 1957. No certificates of disrepair were granted and none were cancelled.				

## SECTION V

### Inspection and Supervision of Food

#### Milk Supply

The Urban District is still one of the few not included in a Specified Area. As pointed out last year, this has no particular importance owing to the fact that only designated milk is retailed in the district.

Very little heat treated milk is sold and the majority of retailers produce their own Tuberculin Tested milk.

Not a great deal of sampling has been done, mainly because the sources of milk production are well covered either by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries or the Food and Drugs Authorities.

No complaints regarding milk have been received in the office during the past year.

The number of samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and the results is as follows:—

	Samples Submitted	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological	...	7	6
Biological	...	7	—
Phosphatase	...	—	—

### Ice Cream

Visits paid to ice cream premises during the year numbered 32 and a total of 33 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Total samples submitted	Number I	classified as II	Grade III	Grade IV
33	24	3	2	4

All the samples placed in Grades III and IV were produced by the same manufacturer operating outside the district. Of a total of 10 samples taken from this manufacturer only 3 were placed in Grade I, one in Grade II and the remainder in Grades III and IV. In addition to this similar results have been produced over the past few years. At the request of the Council a representative of this firm attended a meeting of the Health Committee. The explanations put forward were not particularly satisfying but probably as an indirect result of this meeting the manufacturer discontinued supplying shops within the district.

### Food Hygiene

Routine visits were paid to the various food premises and a total of 50 visits is recorded.

The conditions found during these inspections were generally satisfactory and where contraventions were noted any advice given was acted upon.

When making these inspections one wonders whether the best way to deal with contraventions is in a similar manner to minor motoring offences, in other words prosecute for every contravention and see whether this would produce a more salutary effect.

A schedule of the food premises in the district is given below:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	3	Fish Friers	...	...	...	3
Butchers	...	...	...	6	Greengrocers	...	...	...	3
Cafes	...	...	...	1	Grocers	...	...	...	9
Occasional Catering	...	...	...	9	Ice Cream Manufacturers				1
Public Houses	...	...	...	7	Ice Cream Retailers	...	...	...	18
Canteens—Industrial	...			2	Mixed Food, etc.	...	...	...	5
	Schools	...	...	2	Food Hawkers	...	...	...	9
	Hospitals	...		1	Chemists	...	...	...	2
Cooked Meat and Sausage manufacturers	...	...		5					

### Slaughterhouses — Meat Inspection

The two licensed slaughterhouses were regularly visited for meat inspection purposes and generally were operated in a satisfactory manner. Deadweight certification duties were transferred to the Ministry's Officer during the year.

The following table shows the details of the slaughtering and inspection at the two slaughterhouses.

	Cattle ex'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	164	41	—	567	517
Number Inspected	164	41	—	567	517
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	41	1	—	10	6
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	25.00	2.5	—	1.7	1.1
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	3	—	—	10
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7.3	7.3	—	—	2.3
Cysticercosis only					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected was 1289.

The amount of carcase meat and offal surrendered as unfit for human consumption was 1126 lbs.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

As the Food and Drugs Authority for the area, the West Riding County Council undertake the sampling duties aimed at preventing the adulteration of food.

This work is carried out by the staff of the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, who has kindly supplied the following particulars of samples taken during the year.

#### Genuine      Adulterated

Milk Samples examined ... ...	19	—
Drugs ... ... ... ...	1	—
Other Foods ... ... ...	3	—
Proceedings instituted ... ...	—	—
Cautions issued ... ...	—	—

## SECTION VI

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Details of the monthly incidence and age distribution of cases of notifiable diseases are given in the following tables:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tot.
Measles ... ...	—	—	2	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Whooping Cough ... ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6
Dysentery	7	11	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	21
Meningococcal Meningitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>

DISEASE	No. of cases notified and confirmed	AGE IN YEARS							Unknown
		0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 +	
Measles ... ...	9	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	21	1	3	13	—	1	2	—	1
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals ... ...</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>

There were no admissions to hospitals.

There were no deaths from notifiable infectious diseases.

### Tuberculosis

Six new cases of Tuberculosis (4 pulmonary, 2 non-pulmonary) were entered in the Register during the year, the same number as in the previous year.

No deaths from Tuberculosis were recorded during the year.

The following table gives details of the number of cases on the Notification Register, together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis during the year:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of cases on Register at commencement of year	15	13	2	5
(b) Number of cases notified first time during the year	4	—	1	1
(c) Number of cases restored to Register .... .... ....	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification .... ....	—	—	—	—
(e) Number of cases removed from the Register ....	2	2	2	—
(f) Number of cases remaining on the Register .... ....	17	11	1	6



SECTION VII

**COUNTY COUNCIL**  
OF THE  
**WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE**

**DIVISION 20**

URBAN DISTRICTS OF:—

COLNE VALLEY	KIRKBURTON
DENBY DALE	MELTHAM
HOLMFIRTH	SADDLEWORTH

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Divisional Medical Officer**  
**1959**  
BY  
**ERIC WARD**  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

A. T. GREEN & CO. (Printers) LTD.  
SLAITHWAITE

1960

## DIVISIONAL STAFF

### Divisional Medical Officer:

E. WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### Senior Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers:

T. M. B. ROHAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Appointed 19-1-59)  
W. P. B. STONEHOUSE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers:

E. D. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

I. K. E. BRISTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G. (Resigned 21-8-59)

### Clinic Medical Officers (Part time)

H. MERCER, M.B., Ch.B. J. G. WALLER, M.B., Ch.B.  
A. HAND, M.B., Ch.B. H. C. PICKERING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

### Superintendent Health Visitor: Mrs. A. CORLESS

### Health Visitors and School Nurses:

\*Mrs. M. W. ALLOTT  
(Appointed 23-2-59)  
Miss D. BROOKE  
Mrs. A. M. ELLIS  
Miss F. B. EMMOTT  
(Appointed 6-7-59)  
Mrs. E. FISCHER  
Miss N. GALBRAITH  
(Appointed 6-7-59)  
Mrs. E. C. HAIGH  
(Resigned 31-7-59)  
Mrs. E. M. HURLEY  
Miss D. MELLOR  
Miss M. I. MORRIS  
(Resigned 30-6-59)

Miss M. J. MOSS  
\*Mrs. M. OLDFIELD  
(Appointed 19-11-59)  
Miss B. I. OWNSWORTH  
\*Miss L. RIPLEY  
(Appointed 19-11-59)  
Mrs. A. ROYSTON  
Mrs. M. C. SHELLEY  
Mrs. V. P. M. SHEPHERD  
(Resigned 31-1-59)  
\*Mrs. M. STAINFORTH  
(Appointed 19-11-59)  
Miss M. TRACEY  
\*Mrs. M. WARD  
Mrs. E. WILLIAMS

### Midwives:

Mrs. J. CAPES  
(Resigned 28-2-59)  
Miss A. CHARLESWORTH

Mrs. J. COOK  
Mrs. E. GRAHAM  
(Resigned 22-11-59)

### Nurse/Midwives:

Miss A. ASPINALL  
Miss M. BROOK (Resigned 31-3-59)  
Mrs. B. BURTOFT  
Miss C. CRABTREE  
(Appointed 30-11-59)  
Miss C. M. DUCKWORTH  
(Appointed 16-6-59)  
Miss K. GLOSSOP  
(Resigned 14-12-59)  
Miss S. JONES  
Miss L. KAYE

Miss E. KNOWLES  
Mrs. J. LAUDER  
Redesignated Home Nurse/Midwife  
Miss M. J. LAKING  
Miss M. C. PRENDERGAST  
(Resigned 30-9-59)  
Mrs. E. RICHMOND  
Miss J. ROTHERY  
Miss M. P. SPRING  
Miss M. SYKES (Appointed 1-12-59)

### Home Nurses:

\*†Mrs. C. H. FARRAND  
(Appointed 1-4-59)  
Mrs. J. HALSTEAD  
Mrs. K. M. KAYE  
Mrs. N. PLATT

Mrs. H. M. STURGEON  
Miss M. WHITELEY  
†Mrs. D. SPENCER  
(Resigned 31-3-59)

### Mental Health Social Worker:

Mrs. M. MOORE

Speech Therapist:  
Mrs. M. J. CARTER

### Mental Health Home Teachers:

Miss E. BALL

Mrs. V. M. E. DUNCOMBE  
Miss S. P. BROADBENT  
(Resigned 6-11-59)

Duly Authorised Officer: Mr. R. G. RACE

Senior Clerk: Mr. G. A. BEATSON

\* Part time

† Temporary

## WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL—SERVICES

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### INTRODUCTION

In this section an account is given of the services provided by the West Riding County Council in the Division.

The Division which consists of the Urban Districts of Colne Valley, Denby Dale, Holmfirth, Kirkburton, Meltham and Saddleworth, has a population of 89,300 and an area of 82,750 acres. Although the population is only slightly more than one person per acre on average, owing to the wild moorland nature of much of the Division the majority of the inhabitants live in small urban communities in the various valleys.

### STAFF

The Medical Staff consists of a Divisional Medical Officer who is also Medical Officer of Health for the six County Districts in the Division and two Senior Assistant County Medical Officers (one of whom is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health for all the County Districts apart from Saddleworth, whilst the other is Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Saddleworth only). In addition there are two full-time Assistant County Medical Officers and four part-time Medical Officers who undertake sessional duties at Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics.

Medical auxiliary staff employed wholly in the Division are one Mental Health Social Worker and two Mental Health Home Teachers whilst the Speech Therapist is shared with Division 19.

Details of the Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Midwifery Staffs will be found later in this report.

The statistics given in this section relate to the whole Division but where practicable they are sub-divided into those for the various districts.

# COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1959

	Colne Valley U.D.	Denby Dale U.D.	Holmfirth U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.	Meltham U.D.	Saddleworth U.D.	Division No. 20	Aggregate West Riding U.D.'s	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales pro
Area (Acres) ...	16,052	10,165	17,565	14,577	5,906	18,485	82,750	380,334	1,609,759	*
Population ....	21,180	9,430	18,790	17,900	5,190	16,810	89,300	1,180,010	1,639,000	*
Live Births ....	291	424	262	236	69	245	1227	18,948	27,044	*
Still Births ....	10	5	9	7	1	2	34	381	562	*
Deaths ....	282	141	322	332	54	205	1336	14,660	18,984	*
Deaths under 1 year of age ....	7	4	4	5	—	5	25	455	649	*
<b>Birth Rate</b>										
Per 1,000 estimated population (Crude)	13.74	13.15	13.94	13.18	13.29	14.57	13.74	16.1	16.5	16.
," (Adjusted)	14.56	14.47	15.06	17.00	13.82	16.03	*	16.2	16.7	16.
<b>Death Rates</b>										
All per 1,000 estimated population										
All Causes (Crude)	13.31	14.95	17.14	18.54	10.40	12.20	14.97	12.4	11.6	11.
," , (Adjusted)	13.58	14.95	12.51	11.68	10.40	11.47	*	13.0	12.7	11.
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other V.D. ...	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.19	—	0.07	0.04	0.04	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	0.09	—	0.05	—	—	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.0
Other forms of Tuberculosis ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ....	1.51	1.17	1.49	2.46	0.58	1.25	1.56	1.55	1.44	*
Cancer ....	1.89	2.86	3.25	1.90	1.73	2.32	2.35	2.12	1.99	2.1
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ....	5.19	6.15	6.81	6.70	5.01	4.52	5.80	4.68	4.31	*
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ... ...	2.22	2.44	2.34	3.85	1.73	1.67	2.46	1.96	1.81	*
<b>Infant Mortality</b> ....	24.05	32.26	15.27	21.19	—	20.41	20.37	24.0	24.0	22.6
<b>Maternal Mortality</b>	3.32	—	—	—	—	—	0.79	0.41	0.36	0.3

\* Figures not available.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Births

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1959 was 1,227 (620 male, 607 female), a decrease of 18 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE was 13.74 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 13.96 for 1958.

The illegitimate live births numbered 34 or 2.77% of the total live births, a decrease of 10 compared with the previous year.

### Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 1,336 (654 male, 682 female), a decrease of 42 on the total for 1958.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 14.97 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 15.45 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency:—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	517
(ii)	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	...	220
(iii)	Malignant Neoplasms	...	211
(iv)	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	139

These four causes accounted for 81.36% of the total deaths.

### Infant Mortality

In 1959 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 25, a decrease of two on the previous year. Of these deaths 18 infants were under 4 weeks of age at the time of death.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE was 20.37 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 21.69 for 1958.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 20.96 as compared with 22.48 for 1958.

There were no deaths amongst illegitimate infants under one year of age.

The following table gives the causes of death of all infants at various ages under one year:—

**DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.**

Causes of Death	DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.						Total under 1 year					
	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months
1. Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	4
2. Gastro Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
3. Congenital Malformations ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	2	1	8
4. Premature Birth ...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
5. Atelectasis ...	...	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
6. Cerebral Anoxia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7. Hernia of the Abdominal Cavity ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
8. Chronic Congestive Heart Failure ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Insufficient evidence to show whether child had separate existence ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	...	9	2	3	1	15	2	1	18	5	1	25

## EPIDEMIOLOGY

### Smallpox

No cases of Smallpox were reported during the year.

The number of records of vaccinations and re-vaccinations received during the year was 792 and 79 as compared with 704 and 68 respectively in the previous year.

Details of the various age groups vaccinated and re-vaccinated are given below.

District	VACCINATIONS					RE-VACCINATIONS		
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15+	Total	0-15	15+	Total
Colne Valley ...	135	21	3	5	164	6	25	31
Denby Dale ...	91	9	1	3	104	—	8	8
Holmfirth ...	157	12	—	5	174	1	25	26
Kirkburton ...	149	14	—	4	167	—	2	2
Meltham ... ...	40	2	—	—	42	—	—	—
Saddleworth ...	89	19	3	30	141	2	10	12
Grand Totals ...	661	77	7	47	792	9	70	79

No cases of Generalised Vaccinia or Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis were reported, and no deaths from any complications of vaccination occurred during the year.

### Diphtheria

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

Arrangements for immunisation have continued as in previous years, the inoculations being given at Infant Welfare Centres and by private medical practitioners. The response has been reasonably satisfactory as will be seen from the following tables:—

## Number of Children Immunised in 1959

Urban District	Full Courses				Total
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	Age at date of Final injection	
Colne Valley ...	157	76	3		236
Denby Dale ...	97	49	5		151
Holmfirth ...	88	98	2		188
Kirkburton ...	81	79	6		166
Meltham ...	60	17	5		82
Saddleworth ...	124	81	14		219
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>607</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>1042</b>

  

	Secondary Booster Injection				Total
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	Age at date of injection	
Colne Valley ...	—	5	42		47
Denby Dale ...	—	1	15		16
Holmfirth ...	—	1	7		8
Kirkburton ...	—	2	14		16
Meltham ...	—	2	11		13
Saddleworth ...	—	7	80		87
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>—</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>169</b>		<b>187</b>

Records of the immunisation state of children in the Divisional area as at 31st December, 1959, are shown below:—

Age at 31-12-59 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1959	1 to 4 1958-55	5 to 9 1954-50	10 to 14 1949-45	Total Under 15
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1955-59	96	2992	4,301	4,279	11,668
B. 1954 or earlier	—	—	497	3249	3746
Estimated mid-year child population		Children under 5		Children 5-14	
		5,500		13,800	19,300
Percentage of child population last immunised 1955-59 (whether primary or booster)		56.15		62.17	60.46

### Whooping Cough

The restricted scheme for the immunisation of children against Whooping Cough has continued throughout the year. Supplies of vaccine can be obtained by medical practitioners on application to the Divisional Medical Officer and children up to the age of 4 years may be immunised.

The inoculations have been carried out by private medical practitioners and at Infant Welfare Centres and during the year 912 children received protective treatment as follows as compared with 760 in 1958:—

District	Age at date of final injection					Total
	under 6/12	6/12-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	
Colne Valley	49	123	31	8	12	223
Denby Dale	9	71	36	1	—	117
Holmfirth	34	67	58	21	7	187
Kirkburton	29	85	25	20	15	174
Meltham	12	28	12	1	1	54
Saddleworth	38	66	37	7	9	157
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>912</b>

### Dysentery

During the year 43 cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred in the Division as compared with 189 cases in 1958.

The cases occurred as follows: —

Quarter	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Saddlew'th	Total
1st	2	—	6	—	19	5	32
2nd	—	1	—	—	1	5	7
3rd	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4th	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>

The age distribution in the various districts is shown below: —

Age	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Saddlew'th	Total
Pre-School	—	—	2	—	9	5	16
School	1	—	3	—	8	4	16
Adult	1	1	1	1	4	3	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>

### Food Poisoning

During the year 28 cases of food poisoning occurred in the area, two of which were in the Colne Valley Urban District, 20 in the Holmfirth Urban District and 6 in the Kirkburton Urban District.

### Colne Valley Urban District

The outbreak occurred on the 13th of July, 1959, when two cases were involved. The daughter and grandson of a school canteen worker were reported by the Head Teacher to be suffering from abdominal pains and diarrhoea. Faecal specimens from all eight members of the household were submitted to the laboratory and all were reported negative except that obtained from the canteen worker, from which *salmonella typhimurium* was isolated. She was presumably a carrier. The origin of infection was not determined.

## Holmfirth Urban District

An outbreak occurred from the 3rd to the 11th of May, 1959, when 19 cases were involved, the average interval from ingestion to onset was 48 hours, and the main symptoms were abdominal pains, vomiting and diarrhoea of moderate severity. The duration of illness was 2 — 5 days. It is possible that the food causing the outbreak was meat, but this is very doubtful.

A school meal eaten at a County Infants School on the 1st May, 1959, was suspected, but if this was the case there was a long incubation period to the 3rd or even the 4th of May. The school meals served at this school are prepared at a Canteen which also supplies meals to three or four other schools in the neighbourhood. There was no evidence of illness in pupils attending the other schools served from this Canteen. The food is only kept at the school a matter of under two hours and is in a container for that length of time. It seems unlikely that any contamination occurring there would build up to such an extent as to infect such a large number of children. Equally improbable seems to be the theory that the outbreak was due to some infected meat, all of which found its way from the canteen to this one school.

Results of laboratory investigations were as follows:—

### Cases.

Faecal specimens from 20 children submitted to the Laboratory and in 19 cases salmonella typhimurium isolated.

### Kitchen Staff

Faecal specimens of the canteen workers and the teaching and serving staff at the County Infants' School were examined, all with negative results.

### Food Samples

Some 24 specimens were collected in the butcher's shop which provides the meat for the canteen and from the slaughterhouse in another district from which the meat is received by the local butcher. Swabbings from such things as benches, mincers, floor scrapings, etc., all gave negative results.

Three samples of dried milk were examined and all were negative.

The possible origin of infection or contamination of food was not determined.

The other case occurring in the area was an isolated one, salmonella typhimurium being isolated from a faecal specimen submitted to the laboratory. The origin of infection was not determined.

## Kirkburton Urban District

The outbreak occurred from the 7th to the 19th March, 1959, when 6 cases were involved, the main symptoms were abdominal pains, vomiting and diarrhoea of moderate severity, the duration of illness being two to six days. Salmonella typhimurium was isolated from the faecal specimens taken from the six cases, all of whom were members of one family.

Some sauce taken with dinner on the 6th of March was suspected and a sample was sent to the laboratory with negative results. The origin of infection was not determined.

## Mass Radiography Service

Details of the Surveys carried out in the Divisional area during the year are as follows:—

Survey undertaken at (1)	Number Ex'min'd (2)	Abnormalities Discovered			
		Tuberculosis		Other (5)	Total (6)
		Active (3)	Inactive (4)		
Emley Moor Colliery. Denby Dale U.D.	337	1	1	8	10
The Miners' Welfare Baths, Scissett. Denby Dale U.D.	2070	3	1	14	18
Storthes Hall Hospital. Kirkburton U.D.	2400	7	22	18	47
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4807</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>75</b>

## Acute Poliomyelitis

During the year one case of acute poliomyelitis was notified and confirmed. This was a paralytic case which occurred in the Colne Valley Urban District.

The arrangements for the vaccination of persons born on or after the 1st January, 1933, and certain other priority classes, including expectant mothers, have continued.

During the year 7437 persons received two injections and 9675 received their third booster injection. Thus, at the end of the year, out of approximately 30,000 eligible for treatment 18,620 (62.07%) had received two injections since the commencement of the scheme and of these 12,922 (43.07%) had received their third injection. In addition 56 had received their first injection.

## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

### Domiciliary Midwifery

The number of cases attended by the domiciliary midwives during the year was 344 as compared with 376 in 1958.

At the commencement of the year, 4 whole-time midwives, 10 nurse/midwives and 3 relief nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year 2 whole-time midwives and 3 nurse/midwives resigned their appointments and 3 nurse/midwives were appointed.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of 2 whole-time midwives and 13 nurse/midwives.

Two independent midwives signified their intention to practice in the area.

Of the cases attended 2 were twin births, 2 were patients who normally resided outside the Division (outward transfers), 5 cases were attended on behalf of a neighbouring Division, and one was a patient in a local mental hospital who was attended at the request of the Medical Superintendent.

Thus 339 of the births attended were attributed to the Division. Of the remaining 5 births attributed to the Division, 2 were attended by medical practitioners and 2 were inward transfers.

In addition 9 miscarriages were also attended by domiciliary midwives.

The services of the domiciliary midwives are offered to all patients who are confined in hospitals or maternity homes but are discharged home before the 14th day of puerperium. During the year 276 such patients received nursing care, 1144 individual visits being paid to them.

Of the 1,246 births notified and attributed to the Division 342 occurred at home. The four full-time Midwives, two of whom only worked a portion of the year, attended 103 cases as Midwives and 3 as Maternity Nurses. Between them they paid 1,196 ante-natal and 2,105 post-natal visits. The 16 Home Nurse/Midwives together attended 192 cases as Midwives and 25 as Maternity Nurses. They paid 2,059 ante-natal and 4,776 post-natal visits. The largest number of cases attended during the year by a Home Nurse/Midwife was 37, two attended over 25 cases each and 6 attended 10 cases and over. Only 9 of the Nurse/Midwives were employed throughout the year. The independent Midwife resident in the area attended 14 cases as a Midwife and 6 as a Maternity Nurse. One case was attended by a private Midwife who notified her intention to practice in the area.

#### **Notifications:—**

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the Division:—

Death of Child ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	14
Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	67
Laying out the Dead	...	...	...	...	...	2
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	5

## Medical Assistance:—

Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during 1959 numbered 142 (74 domiciliary, 68 institutional). The following table summarises the cases for which medical aid was sought:—

PREGNANCY		LYING-IN					
	Dom.	Inst.	Dom.				
Antepartum haemorrhage	2	1	Breast condition	...	...	1	—
Disproportion	...	1	Oedema	...	...	1	—
General condition	...	4	Postpartum haemorrhage	2	—		
Malpresentation	...	1	Fyrexia	...	...	4	—
Post-maturity	...	3	Phlebitis	...	...	1	—
Toxaemia-oedema	...	1		—	—		
	—	—		—	—	9	—
	12	1		—	—		
	—	—		—	—		

## LABOUR

	Dom.	Inst.
Episiotomy	...	—
Labour—delayed	...	7
Labour—notification of	1	—
Labour—obstructed	...	1
Laceration—labial	...	—
Laceration—perineal	...	26
Malpresentation	...	3
Uterine inertia	...	2
Rigid perineum	...	...
Torn cervix causing haemorrhage	...	—
Retained placenta	...	3
	—	—
	43	67
	—	—

## THE CHILD

	Dom.	Inst.
Haemorrhage	...	—
Prematurity	...	3
Skin condition	...	—
Still birth	...	—
Vomiting	...	—
Infant's face discoloured	1	—
Foetal heart not heard	1	—
	—	—
	10	—
	—	—

## Gas and Air Analgesia

At the end of 1959, all the 15 midwives in domiciliary practice held the certificate in Gas and Air Analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives to 211 cases, or 61.34% of the cases attended, as compared with 264 cases in 1958.

Pethidine was administered by domiciliary midwives to 209 cases or 60.76% of the cases attended, as compared with 245 cases in 1958.

Trilene was administered in 2 cases by domiciliary midwives under the supervision of the general practitioner.

## Ante-Natal Clinics

During the year 101 patients made 289 attendances at the various clinics, details of which are given in the following table:—

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Springhead ... ...	12	42	119	9.91
Uppermill ... ...	12	26	56	4.66
*Denby Dale ... ...	12	3	15	1.25
*Lepton ... ...	12	19	72	6.00
*New Mill ... ...	12	5	12	1.00
*Skelmanthorpe ...	12	6	15	1.25
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>2.68</b>

\*Combined with Infant Welfare Clinics

The only separate doctors' ante-natal sessions now held are at Springhead and Uppermill and the number of ante-natal patients seen by the Medical Officer at infant welfare sessions is now so small that they can be almost disregarded except at Lepton. From these figures it would appear that the majority of ante-natal patients go elsewhere for their medical advice and supervision.

With regard to the sessions combined with Infant Welfare one session per month is designated as that at which ante-natal patients can be seen but in actual fact as many patients attend on other Infant Welfare session days.

In October arrangements were made with a General Practitioner/Obstetrician of Meltham for the district Home Nurse/Midwife to attend the weekly ante-natal clinic conducted by the doctor in his surgery. By the end of the year the nurse had attended eight sessions and during these 13 attendances were made by expectant mothers for home confinement and 26 by mothers booked for hospital confinement and three for post-natal examination. I feel that this is the type of co-operation with general practitioners which should be encouraged.

Ante-natal classes run by midwives were, however, better attended. At these classes expectant mothers are taught the principles of relaxation and whenever possible the classes are attended by a Health Visitor who gives instruction in mothercraft. This gives opportunities for the midwife and the Health Visitor to work together and thus afford continuity of advice and service for the mother. Details of attendance are as follows:—

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of Patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Denby Dale ...	44	49	248	5.64
Kirkburton ...	50	28	163	3.26
Lepton ...	48	40	177	3.70
Meltham ...	43	20	137	3.19
Slaithwaite ...	48	50	288	6.00
Uppermill ...	9	9	48	5.33
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1061</b>	<b>4.38</b>

The arrangement whereby the Relaxation Class for the Holmfirth patients is held at the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital, and is attended jointly by patients booked for confinement at home and at the hospital has continued, and during the year 75 patients made 488 attendances.

### Flying Squad Arrangements

The arrangements for "Flying Squads" based on the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and the Oldham and District General Hospital have continued but no calls were made on either squad to attend patients in the Division during the year.

### Institutional Midwifery

More difficulty is now being experienced by expectant mothers regarding the booking of hospital maternity accommodation. Home circumstance reports are supplied to the hospital authorities on request and from these, social priority for admission is decided. Of the 1,246 births attributed to the Division, only 342 or 27.45% took place at home as compared with 382 or 30.01% in the previous year. A summary of the cases for which medical aid was sought by midwives in institutions is given on page 13a.

### Premature Babies

During the year 54 babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lb. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division and 10 were born at home. Of those born at home one survived one day, and one survived three days. The remaining 8 survived at the end of one month.

At the end of the year there were 2 midwives who had special training in the care of premature babies, having attended a course at the Sorrento Hospital, Birmingham.

Two premature baby outfits are available in the Division but these were not called into use during the year.

## ADMISSIONS TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Place of Confinement	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Saddleworth	TOTAL
Princess Royal Maternity Home ...	104	60	22	136	27	—	349
Woodfield Maternity Home ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	34	34
Holme Valley Memorial Hospital...	—	—	176	—	2	—	178
St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield	96	5	4	30	24	—	159
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary ...	18	12	7	24	7	—	68
Oldham & Dist. General Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	82	82
General Hospital, Ashton-u-Lyne...	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
Other Maternity Hospitals ... ...	—	1	—	5	—	—	6
Other General Hospitals ... ...	2	—	—	2	—	6	10
Private Nursing Homes ... ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total Institutional ...	221	78	209	197	60	139	904
Domiciliary ... ... ... ...	84	43	58	50	10	97	342
Total Confinements ...	305	121	267	247	70	236	1246

## THE FATE OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA

Weight Group lbs.	Number of Premature Births					Number Dying (days of survival).				Number Surviving Over 28 Days				Percent- age Survival in 1959	Percent- age Survival in 1958		
	Born Alive				Born Dead	1 2 3 9				A B2 C T							
	A	B2	C	T		1	2	3	9	A	B2	C	T				
5-5½	4	5	22	31	3	—	—	—	—	4	5	22	31	100.00	89.66		
4½-5	3	4	9	16	2	—	1	1	1	2	4	7	13	81.25	84.21		
4-4½	1	3	1	5	3	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	4	75.00	88.23		
3½-4	1	—	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	100.00	87.50		
3-3½	—	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	66.66	100.00		
2½-3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.00		
2-2½	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100.00	50.00		
1½-2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	00.00	00.00		
1-1½	1	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00.00	—		
	10	14	40	64	19	5	2	1	1	8	12	35	55	85.93	83.52		

Total adjusted live births ..... 1246  
 Number of live premature births ..... 64  
 Percentage of total live births ..... 5.12  
 Number born dead ..... 19

A: Born at home and attended by a midwife.  
 B2: Born in a Maternity Home.  
 C: Born in a General Hospital.  
 T: Total

## CHILD WELFARE

### Distribution of Welfare Foods

There has been no change in the arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods.

At the 21 distribution centres in this Division the welfare foods distributed during the year, and the comparative figures for 1957 and 1958 are as follows:—

		1959	1958	1957
National Dried Milk (tins) ... ...	6,844	8,888	11,797	
Orange Juice (bottles) ... ...	38,296	37,935	56,775	
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ... ...	6,651	6,335	9,293	
Vitamin A & D Tablets (packets)	3,915	3,518	3,505	

### Infant Welfare Clinics

There has been no change in the arrangements at the Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division, except that the Kirkheaton Clinic is now held weekly.

During the year 2,615 children were seen and a total of 26,316 attendances were made, details of which are shown in the following table, as compared with 2,946 children and a total of 25,764 visits in the previous year.

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of children who attended and who were born in:—				No. of attendances by children who at date of attendance were:—				Average attendance per Session		
		1959	1958	1954	Total	—1 yrs.	1—2 yrs.	2—5 yrs.	Total	—1 yr.	1—2 yrs.	2—5 yrs.
Delph ... ...	48	28	59	56	143	633	343	384	1360	13.18	7.14	8.00
Golcar ... ...	48	57	32	15	104	1057	273	137	1467	22.02	5.64	2.85
Greenfield ...	51	48	60	43	151	704	285	454	1443	15.76	5.58	8.90
Holmfirth ...	51	97	91	73	261	1623	470	308	2401	31.82	9.21	6.03
Honley ... ...	51	65	73	35	173	1034	364	256	1654	20.27	7.13	5.01
Kirkburton ...	51	70	93	56	219	940	291	140	1371	18.43	5.71	2.74
Kirkheaton ...	26	51	11	9	71	582	170	83	835	22.38	6.53	3.19
Lepton ... ...	52	82	33	12	127	1432	405	211	2048	27.53	7.78	4.05
Linthwaite ...	49	50	44	54	148	1166	227	185	1578	23.38	4.44	3.77
Marsden ... ...	51	47	57	16	120	710	335	293	1338	13.92	6.56	5.74
Meltham ... ...	50	64	89	19	172	1232	317	135	1684	24.64	6.34	2.70
New Mill ...	52	33	52	116	201	893	337	444	1674	17.17	6.48	8.53
Slaithwaite ...	52	79	30	23	132	1177	570	458	2205	22.63	10.96	8.81
Springhead ...	49	86	62	62	210	1150	358	524	2032	23.46	7.31	10.69
Denby Dale ...	24	39	31	7	77	579	126	66	771	24.12	5.25	2.75
Skelmanthorpe ...	24	35	40	6	81	636	126	37	799	26.50	5.25	1.54
Uppermill ...	52	137	39	49	225	999	382	275	1656	19.21	7.34	5.28
Total ... ...	781	1068	896	651	2615	16547	5379	4390	26316	21.18	6.88	5.62

The monthly sessions of the Weighing Centre at Emley have continued, 8 individual children having made 90 attendances, as compared with 23 children making 111 attendances in 1958.

## Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulations Act, 1948

There are no day nurseries and no persons registered as child minders under the Act in the area.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

### Introduction

This account of the School Health Service is a Divisional report and is a combination of the reports already presented to the Upper Agbrigg Divisional Executive and the Saddleworth District Sub-Committee. The statistics relate to the whole Division.

### Schools in the Area

There are in the Division 78 schools or separate departments, which include the Royd Edge Special School, Meltham.

The approximate number of pupils on the registers in December, 1959, was 12,344 (a decrease of 224 as compared with the previous year) and was composed of:—

Infants	Juniors		Seniors	
2,644	4,632		5,068	

Of the 71 Primary and "Through" Schools 35 are Voluntary and 36 are County Schools.

The distribution is as follows:—

Type of School	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Saddleworth		Total	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils		
Primary ... ... ...	17	1955	9	835	14	1478	13	1223	5	510	12	1262	70	7263
Secondary Modern ...	1	—	1	738	1	788	1	394	—	—	1	475	4	2395
Through ... ... ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	229	—	—	—	—	1	229
Grammar ... ... ...	1	—	—	—	1	780	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	780
Comprehensive	1	1623	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1623
Special ... ... ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	54	—	—	1	54
All Types ... ... ...	18	3578	10	1573	16	3046	15	1846	6	564	13	1737	78	12344

Pupils from Saddleworth attend Hulme, Oldham and Manchester Grammar Schools, but so far as the School Health Service is concerned they are the responsibility of the Oldham County Borough Council, and of the Medical Officers of the Independent Schools.

Some pupils from outlying parts of the Division attend Grammar Schools at Mirfield, Penistone, etc.

## Medical Inspections

The periodic medical examinations have continued as detailed in previous reports. In all 98 separate inspections were carried out at the 78 schools in the Division.

### Periodic Medical Inspections

During the year 4,765 periodic inspections were carried out as compared with 4,180 in 1958.

The number of children inspected in the various age groups is as shown in the table on page 21a.

### Findings of Medical Inspections

The following figures show the incidence of certain defects in the 4,765 children who were examined at the periodic inspections:—

Defect or Disease				No. of Children Requiring Treatment	No. of Children Requiring Observation
Nose or Throat	...	...	...	88	382
Speech	...	...	...	25	52
Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	4	59
Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	12	55
Lungs	...	...	...	31	123
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	123	191
Eyes	...	...	...	230	549

Further details will be found in the table on Page 20a.

Particulars of the age grouping of children found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment are given below:—

Groups	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in table of defects	Total Individual Pupils
Entrants	12	136	145
7 to 8 year group	46	82	123
Last year primary	92	104	187
Last year secondary	48	47	94
<b>TOTAL....</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>549</b>

## Defects Found at Medical Inspections

The following table gives details of all defects noted at both periodic and special examinations. All defects noted at medical inspections as requiring treatment are included, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of inspection.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.			
	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but no treatment
Skin .... .... .... ....	13	55	5	14
Eyes: (a) Vision .... ....	198	485	86	427
(b) Squint .... ....	26	59	9	30
(c) Other .... ....	6	5	2	3
Ears: (a) Hearing .... ....	5	25	5	12
(b) Otitis Media ....	4	22	1	8
(c) Other .... ....	—	19	—	3
Nose or Throat .... ....	88	382	72	160
Speech .... .... ....	25	52	13	35
Lymphatic Glands ... ....	4	59	—	27
Heart and Circulation ....	12	55	2	29
Lungs .... .... .... ....	31	123	7	72
Developmental (a) Hernia ....	5	3	—	8
(b) Other ....	2	66	2	31
Orthopaedic (a) Posture ....	19	46	1	12
(b) Feet ....	77	57	35	57
(c) Other ....	27	88	15	46
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy ....	2	6	1	7
(b) Other ....	9	18	1	10
Psychological (a) Development ....	—	88	65	22
(b) Stability ....	4	67	14	9
Abdomen ... .... ....	—	11	—	2
Other .... .... .... ....	10	34	21	18
<b>TOTAL .... ....</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>1825</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1052</b>

## Physical Condition of Children

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their physical condition at the time of the inspection. The classifications are "Satisfactory" and "Unsatisfactory."

Details of the children inspected during the year, together with comparative percentages for 1958, are as follows:—

Age Group	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory			Unsatisfactory		
		No.	% of Col. 2	% in 1958	No.	% of Col. 2	% in 1958
Entrants ... ...	1166	1156	99.1	99.4	10	0.9	0.6
7 to 8 year group...	904	898	99.3	99.9	6	0.7	0.1
Last year primary	1574	1566	99.5	99.3	8	0.5	0.7
Last year secondary	1121	1118	99.7	100.0	3	0.3	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4765</b>	<b>4738</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>

### Other Examinations

In addition to routine, special and follow-up examinations of children at school medical inspections, children were examined at home or at school for various reasons. These include nonattendance at school, children returning to special schools, and also those examined with a view to providing special educational treatment.

### Uncleanliness

The total number of inspections made during the year was 27,902 and 248 instances of infestation were found as compared with 33,141 and 235 respectively in 1958. There were 170 individual children (0.72% of the school population) found to be infested on at least one occasion, a decrease of 19 as compared with the previous year.

Statistics relating to these inspections are as follows:—

Total number of warning letters sent	...	...	...	...	93
Total number of exclusion notices served	...	...	...	...	NIL
Total number of home visits paid	...	...	...	...	133
Total number of individual children found to be verminous	...	...	...	...	170
Total number of Cleansing Notices issued	...	...	...	...	3
Total number of Cleansing Orders issued	...	...	...	...	2

### Arrangements for Treatment

#### School Clinics

There are no special School Clinics set up in this Division but minor ailments receive attention and "booster" doses of diphtheria prophylactic are given at 17 Infant Welfare Clinics in the area. During the year a total of 776 attendances were made by school children at such clinics.

#### Special Clinics

##### Ophthalmic Clinics

The arrangements detailed in my report for the year 1950 have continued, Dr. J. V. Kirkwood devoting two sessions per week to clinics in this Division. Additional sessions are arranged when necessary.

During the year 96 special clinic sessions were arranged and these were attended by 692 children who made 1,168 attendances. Spectacles were prescribed for 302 children, 183 were found not to require any change and 207 did not require spectacles.

Cases requiring orthoptic treatment may obtain this either through the hospital service or, if in the Saddleworth area, they may attend the Orthoptic Clinic, Scottfield, Oldham, which is provided by the Oldham Education Committee. A charge of 5/- per attendance is paid by the West Riding Education Committee.

### **Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics**

Arrangements whereby the staff of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary provide special sessions for West Riding children continue, but owing to the increase in referrals by family doctors to the Hospital Out-Patient Department it was only necessary to hold two special sessions during the year at which 25 children were seen, 11 being referred for operative treatment.

### **Orthopædic Clinics**

The special fortnightly sessions for West Riding children have continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. These have been conducted by Mr. J. Hunter Annan, F.R.C.S., Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon and by Mr. G. F. Hird, F.R.C.S., Assistant Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon, assisted by Miss M. J. Moss and a clerk from the Divisional Health Office.

School children and pre-school infants with orthopædic defects are better seen at these clinics than at Out-Patient sessions at the hospital, and the clinics have been very well attended.

At the 20 sessions held during the year 295 individual children made a total of 427 attendances.

No children from the Saddleworth area were referred to the Gainsborough Avenue Clinic, Oldham.

The conditions for which they were referred were as follows:—

Flat Foot ... ... ...	32
Club Foot... ... ...	5
Knock Knee ... ... ...	37
Hallux Valgus ... ...	39
Other Deformities of Toes	39
Fractures ... ... ...	9
Postural Deformities ...	21
Other Deformities ... ...	31
Congenital Conditions ...	20
Acute Poliomyelitis... ...	8
Perthes Disease ... ...	10
Tubercular Conditions ...	2
Other Conditions ... ...	42
Total	295

## Child Guidance Treatment

Dr. S. M. Leese, the County Psychiatrist, along with Mr. Pickles, the County Psychologist, continued to hold clinics at Mirfield and during the year 23 individual children received treatment.

## Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment

Facilities are available for treatment by Ultra-Violet Radiation at Golcar, Holmfirth, Denby Dale and Uppermill. Cases for treatment are referred by School and Infant Welfare Medical Officers and by General Practitioners. During the year 9 children received courses of treatment.

## Speech Therapy

Sessions for Speech Therapy have continued throughout the year, these being held at the Divisional Health Office, Golcar; Mechanics' Institute, Uppermill; Civic Hall, Slaithwaite; Council Offices, Honley; Drill Hall, Kirkburton; Town Hall, Meltham; Scholes County School; Royd Edge Special School; and Colne Valley High School.

Owing to the decline in the number of children requiring treatment the sessions formerly held at Meltham Town Hall were discontinued in September. The time thus made available is now devoted to children at Colne Valley High School where formerly it had only been possible to give occasional sessions. During the year 31 children were seen at this school and of these 12 now have regular treatment in school. While it is not always a good policy to give treatment in school, in this case where the numbers are so large it has resulted in good attendance and very little loss of lesson time with no impairment in treatment. This is an "experiment" which has certainly proved successful.

During the year 269 sessions were held at the various centres. The total number of attendances made by the 134 children was 1584.

The waiting list is again reduced and it is hoped later to make visits to schools to see those children with relatively slight defects which have not been treated before. Less crowded clinics are also meaning that a little time is available for children in the care of the Mental Health Service.

While the Division cannot be said yet to have a really comprehensive Speech Therapy Service, the position is better than it has ever been.

Details of the children treated are shown in the following table:—

No. of new cases treated during the year ... ... ... ...	69
No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	65
Total number of cases treated ... ... ... ...	134
No. of cases discharged during the year:—	
Speech Normal ... ... ... ...	33
Speech Improved ... ... ... ...	11
Unsuitable for Treatment ... ... ... ...	—
Left School ... ... ... ...	4
By reason of non-attendance ... ... ... ...	1
Admitted to Special School ... ... ... ...	1
No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year	25
No. of visits made to schools ... ... ... ...	3
No. of home visits ... ... ... ...	5

## Treatment Tables

The following tables give details of treatment given to school-children under the Authority's schemes and otherwise. The treatment provided otherwise than by the Authority includes all treatment known by the Authority to have been so provided, including treatment undertaken in school clinics by the Regional Hospital Board.

## 1. Diseases of the Skin

## 2. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision, and Squint.

	Number of cases dealt with.		
	By the Authority	Otherwise	
External and Other, excluding Errors of Refraction and Squint ... ...	—	6	
Errors of Refraction, including Squint ...	—	976	
Total ... ... ... ...	—	982	
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were prescribed ... ... ...	—	587	

### 3. Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose, and Throat.

	Number of cases treated.		
	By the Authority	Otherwise	
Received Operative Treatment:—			
(a) For diseases of the Ear ... ...	—	—	
(b) For Adenoids and chronic Tonsillitis ... ... ... ...	—	100	
(c) For other Nose and Throat conditions ... ... ... ...	—	—	
Received other forms of treatment ...	—	3	
Total ... ... ... ...	—	103	
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—			
(a) in 1958 ... ... ... ...	—	1	
(b) in previous years ... ...	—	6	

#### 4. Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils known to have been treated in Clinics or Out-Patient Departments	—	24
Number of pupils treated at school for postural defects	—	3

#### 5. Child Guidance Treatment

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority ... ... ... ... 23

#### 6. Speech Therapy

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapist under arrangements made by the Authority ... ... ... 134

#### 7. Other Treatment Given

(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	... ... ... ...	55
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	... ... ...	3
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	... ...	274
(d) Pupils who received Ultra-Violet Light treatment	...	9

#### 8. Tonsillectomy

Out of the 4,765 pupils examined at routine medical inspections 251 were found to have undergone tonsillectomy during 1959 or previously.

#### Dental Treatment

A full dental service is now available throughout the Division.

Details of the work carried out during the year are summarised below:—

Total number inspected	... ... ...	8,703
Total number found to require treatment	...	4,887
Total number treated	... ... ...	3,717
Total number of attendances	...	9,331

#### Hospital Schools

Children requiring prolonged hospital treatment are now often admitted to special "long-stay" hospitals, many of which have educational facilities which are recognised by the Ministry of Education. They are known as Hospital Schools.

As the arrangements for admission are made by the Hospital Authorities it is not possible to give details of the children receiving treatment.

### **Convalescent Home Treatment**

Arrangements are made for selected school children to be sent to Convalescent Homes at the expense of the Education Committee. The children selected are usually suffering from general debility and the need for convalescent treatment is approved by the School Medical Officer before financial responsibility is accepted.

During the year 3 children were sent to convalescent homes at the expense of the Education Committee.

### **Infectious Diseases**

The table on page 27a shows the number of confirmed cases of infectious diseases occurring in school children.

There was a decrease in the incidence of scarlet fever and dysentery during the year when 54 cases of scarlet fever occurred as compared with 88 cases in 1958, and 21 cases of dysentery occurred as compared with 98 cases in 1958.

In addition the following cases of other infectious diseases were reported by various Head Teachers.

German Measles ...	...	12	Chicken Pox	...	...	260	
Tonsillitis	•	...	4	Mumps	...	...	269
Impetigo	...	...	2	Influenza	...	...	2

## SCHOOL

	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pul. Tuberculosis	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis
Linthwaite County Infants .....	—	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Clough Head County .....	—	—	—	32	2	—	—	—	—
Golcar C. of E. .....	—	2	—	34	—	—	1	—	—
Knowl Bank County Infants .....	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Linthwaite C. of E. .....	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Linthwaite County .....	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Marsden C. of E. .....	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Marsden County Infants .....	—	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Nield's County .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scammonden C. of E. .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scapegoat Hill County .....	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Slaithwaite C. of E. .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wellhouse .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
West Slaithwaite C. of E. .....	—	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Slaithwaite C. of E. Infants .....	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Colne Valley High .....	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Brockholes C. of E. .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hade Edge County .....	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Hepworth County .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hinchliffe Mill County .....	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
Holmbridge C. of E. .....	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
New Mill County .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holme Valley Grammar .....	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Holmfirth County .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holmfirth Secondary Modern .....	—	1	—	102	—	—	—	—	—
Honley C. of E. .....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Netherthong County .....	—	—	2	72	2	—	—	—	—
Scholes County .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upperthong County .....	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Wooldale .....	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Highburton C. of E. .....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flockton C. of E. .....	2	—	1	98	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkburton C. of E. .....	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Thurstonland .....	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkheaton C. of E. .....	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Whitley County .....	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton C. of E. .....	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Farnley .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton County .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley C. of E. .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepley County .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birdsedge .....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Clayton West County .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Denby C. of E. .....	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Denby Dale County .....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Emley County .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Skelmanthorpe S.M. .....	4	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	—
Skelmanthorpe County .....	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Scissett C. of E. .....	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Skelmanthorpe C. of E. .....	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Helme C. of E. .....	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
Meltham C. of E. .....	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Meltham Mills C. of E. .....	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Meltham C. of E. Infants .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royd Edge .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thornhill Sec. Mod. .....	—	3	2	33	—	—	—	—	—
Delph County .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denshaw C. of E. .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diggle County .....	—	1	—	10	1	—	—	—	—
Dobcross C. of E. .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenfield C. of E. .....	2	—	9	25	1	—	—	—	—
Greenfield County .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saddleworth Parochial .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scouthead C. of E. .....	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Springhead County .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lydgate .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doctor Lane .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	1	54	19	765	21	2	1	1	1

## Diphtheria Immunisation

The previous arrangements for diphtheria immunisation have continued, the injections being given by private practitioners and at the Welfare Centres.

The majority of children are now immunised before entering school. This should always be the case and the importance of immunisation in infancy cannot be over emphasised. Children protected in infancy should have booster injections when they commence school and five years later.

The following figures indicate the number of children who receive primary immunisation after entering school and also the number receiving re-inforcement injections:—

	Primary	Re-Inforcement
	Immunisations	Injections
Colne Valley	...	3
Denby Dale	...	5
Holmfirth	...	2
Kirkburton	...	6
Meltham	...	5
Saddleworth	...	14
	—	—
	35	169
	—	—

These figures are much below those of two or three years ago, the fall being mainly due to the fact that no immunisation sessions were held in schools owing to the time taken up with poliomyelitis vaccinations.

## B.C.G. Vaccination

In accordance with the County Council's scheme for the prevention of Tuberculosis, arrangements were made to offer B.C.G. Vaccination to all children aged 13 years and over. Vaccinations were carried out during June and December, when 290 children were vaccinated.

Details are given below of the work undertaken during the year:

Number of children offered B.C.G.	...	...	1587
Number of acceptances	...	...	758
Number completing skin testing (including children brought forward from previous year)			424
Number positive	...	...	120
% Positive	...	...	36
Number negative	...	...	294
Number vaccinated	...	...	290
Number of skin tests after 12 months	...	...	278

## Protection of Children against Tuberculosis

The arrangements for the X-ray examination of the chests of all new entrants to the teaching profession and non-teaching staff of schools have continued.

Whenever the Mass Radiography Unit is available in the area the facilities are offered to all classes of staff dealing with children. The response from the Nursing and Teaching staffs generally, has been satisfactory, but the response from non-teaching staff at some schools leaves much to be desired.

The children found to be mantoux positive as a result of tests for B.C.G. vaccinations are invited to attend for X-ray examination when the Mass Radiography Unit is operating in the area.

### Deaths in School Children

During the year 4 deaths were registered amongst school children (3 boys and 1 girl). The following are brief details:—

Sex and Age	Area	Cause of Death
1. Boy aged 13 years.	Colne Valley.	Asphyxia from inhalation of blood due to comminuted fracture of mandible and maxillary bones caused when struck by a motor car in Manchester Rd., Linthwaite.
2. Boy aged 14 years.	Holmfirth.	1(a) Acute cardiac failure from hypertensive heart failure. (b) Aortic Stenosis. (c) Rheumatic Heart Disease.
3. Boy aged 6 years.	Meltham.	1(a) Fulminating Infective Hepatitis.
4. Girl aged 6 years.	Meltham.	Laceration of the brain due to fracture of the base of the skull when struck by a 'bus in Station Street, Meltham.

### School Meals Service

There has been little change in this service apart from the improvements which have been made in some of the school kitchens.

At the end of the year 361 children (2.9% of the school population) were receiving meals at the expense of the Education Committee as compared with 405 (3.2%) in 1958. The number of children taking school meals was 7,632 (62.08% of the school population) compared with 7,361 (58.6%) in 1958. A total of 8,019 (64.9%) were having school milk compared with 8,162 (64.9%) in 1958.

In order to supplement the diet of infants Vitamin A and D capsules are offered in schools to children of 7 years and under.

New entrants to the staffs of school canteens are examined by the Department's Medical Staff. During the year 30 new entrants were examined and in each case a certificate to the effect that the examinee was fit to work in the School Meals Service was forwarded to the Divisional Education Officer.

### Youth Employment Service

There is close co-operation between the School Health and Youth Employment Services. The medical records of all school leavers are considered by the School Medical Officer before the pupils are interviewed by the Youth Employment Officer and types of work for which any child is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, unsuited, are pointed out.

During the year recommendations were made that 44 children should not be employed in one or more of the following categories of work.

1. Heavy manual work...	5	8. Work involving prolonged standing, much walking or quick movement from place to place	8
2. Work at heights .....	1		
3. Work involving normally acute vision...	14		
4. Work involving much stooping .....	1	9. Work in a dusty atmosphere .....	3
5. Work involving normal colour vision .....	4	10. Freedom from damp hands or skin defects	1
6. Work involving normal hearing .....	2	11. Work in a damp atmosphere .....	1
7. Work near moving machinery or moving vehicles .....	4	12. Exposure to bad weather .....	3
		13. Work involving the normal use of hands	2

The more seriously handicapped children are recommended to the Youth Employment Officer for inclusion in the Disabled Persons Register.

In connection with the Employment of Children Bye-Laws, 51 children were examined as regards their suitability for employment outside school hours. Certificates were granted for employment as follows

Newspaper delivery .....	49	Entertainments .....	2
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### Handicapped Pupils

Facilities for the special educational treatment of all classes of handicapped pupils requiring residential care, except those classed as Educationally Sub-normal, are now fairly readily available.

During the year 99 pupils have been examined with reference to their need of special educational treatment, and recommendations for the provision of same were made in 70 cases. During the year 24 children were removed from the register as no longer requiring special educational treatment, or because they were over school age.

At the end of the year 309 pupils were included in the register, the sub-division into the various classes being as follows:—

Maladjusted	...	...	3	Blind	...	...	...	1
Partially Deaf	...	...	4	Physically Handicapped				25
Deaf	...	...	11	Educationally Sub-normal				172
Delicate	...	...	13					
Speech	...	...	77				Total	309
Partially Sighted	...	...	3					

At the beginning of the year 59 children were in attendance at Special Schools and 16 children (6 educationally sub-normal, 2 delicate, 1 physically handicapped, 2 maladjusted, 1 partially sighted, 4 partially deaf) were admitted during the year. There were 20 discharges (5 delicate 8 educationally sub-normal, 1 deaf, 6 physically handicapped), leaving a total of 55 children in attendance at Special Schools at the end of the year, the details being as follows:—

Category	No. Away	Location of Special School
Blind	1	Yorkshire School for the Blind, York.
Partially Sighted	3	1 at School for Partially Sighted Children, Fulwood, Preston. 2 at Exhall Grange School, Nr. Coventry.
Deaf	11	2 at Lawns House School, Leeds. 2 at Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester. 3 at Odsal House School for the Deaf, Bradford 4 at Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster.
Partially Deaf	4	3 at Odsal House School for the Deaf, Bradford. 1 at School for the Partially Deaf, Liverpool.
Delicate	3	2 at Ingleborough Hall School, Clapham. 1 at Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby.
Educationally Sub-normal	22	4 at Royd Edge, Meltham. 5 at Springfield Special School, Horsforth. 2 at Woodhouse Hall Day Special School, Huddersfield. 7 at Chaucer Street Special School, Oldham. 2 at Rossington Hall School, Doncaster. 2 at Whinburn Special School, Keighley.

Physically Handicapped	9	5 at Holly Bank School, Huddersfield. 1 at Halliwicks Cripples School, London. 1 at Netherside Hall School, Grassington. 1 at Welburn Hall School, Kirkbymoorside. 1 at Scottfield Special School, Oldham.
Maladjusted	2	1 at Nortonthorpe Hall, Scissett. 1 at Larches House, Preston.

There were 8 physically handicapped children who were receiving special educational treatment in ordinary schools, where they were considered to be suitably placed.

At the end of the year 39 pupils in the following groups were awaiting placement in Special Schools or Hostels:—

Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	...	...	37
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	2
				Total	39

### **The Children's Home, The Leas, Scholes**

This report on "The Leas" Children's Home is for the year ended 31st March, 1960.

During this period the staff position was only fair. At the end of the year there was a deficiency of two assistants. However, all six cottages were occupied, and 77 children were in residence.

Arrangements for the medical care of the children have continued as described in previous reports.

The only infectious disease which occurred was mumps, of which there were 4 cases in April/May.

Five children were examined to ascertain their need for special educational treatment and were recommended for special treatment at an ordinary school. Three children were attending special schools for the E.S.N. at the end of the year.

Five children left school during the year and were found accommodation and employment. One more child of school leaving age remained at school for another term.

### **Nortonthorpe Hostel for Maladjusted Boys**

The purpose of the Hostel is to provide a stable and pleasant background for socially insecure children and so enable them to mature and eventually return to their homes without breaking down.

At the end of the year 24 boys were in residence at the Hostel.

## Reports to the Local Health Authority: Education Act, 1944, Section 57

During the year one child was reported to the Local Health Authority as "ineducable" under Section 57(3). In addition 12 children were notified to the Local Health Authority under Section 57(5) as requiring care and supervision after leaving school.

## Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Courses of Training

During the year, 39 candidates (19 male and 20 female) for entry into Teachers Training Colleges were examined and reports submitted to the appropriate College Authority. In addition, 25 reports on Form 28 R.Q. regarding the new entrants to the profession were forwarded to the Ministry of Education.

## Liaison with Hospitals and General Practitioners

Cordial relations exist between the staffs of the School Health Service, the Hospital Service and the General Practitioners. Information is passed and mutual assistance is given to the general benefit of the children of the area.

## HEALTH VISITING

### Staff

Four Health Visitors resigned their appointments during the year and three were appointed in July, on the completion of their training in Leeds, the position at the end of the year being that the Staff was 6 below the authorised establishment. Three Assistant Health Visitors were appointed on a part-time basis making a total of 5 Assistant Health Visitors, all part-time. These to some extent compensate for the deficiency in staff but as Assistant Health Visitors do not possess the Health Visitor's qualification the work they are permitted to carry out is limited.

Several students from Leeds and Manchester visited the Division for practical instruction and experience.

Three health visitors attended Refresher Courses, one in Sheffield and two in London and two attended the short course held annually for Health Visitors at Grantley Hall, Ripon.

Early in the year, Dr. Parkes, the Consultant Geriatrician from St. Luke's Hospital, Crosland Moor, lectured on the after-care of the elderly in their own homes and this was followed later in the year by two lectures at the hospital by Dr. Heyling on the various gadgets used in hospital for the rehabilitation of the elderly and how they could be improvised and adapted for use in the home.

### Home Visiting

Home visiting is undoubtedly the most important function of the Health Visitor and yet it is here, because of the many other duties for which she is at present responsible, that the work suffers most.

It is in the home, where the first signs of break-down occur; where parents may discuss their joys, sorrows and problems without fear of an audience; where the unexpected visit may be the opportunity for the anxious young mother to unburden herself; and where the observant Health Visitor can do much in the prevention field. It was with this in mind that towards the end of the year the three Assistant Health Visitors were appointed, to undertake some of the tasks which did not require the high qualifications of the Health Visitors, thus leaving the qualified Health Visitors more time to spend in the homes.

Since the inception of the National Health Service, 1948, the Health Visitor's work has widened considerably and her interest now is centred on the family as a whole rather than the mother and the younger members only. Thus she is in the particularly privileged position, enjoyed by few other workers, of getting to know the families in her area and being able to give assistance and advice at the right time. It is all the more regrettable, therefore, that with the continued shortage of staff and the consequent changes this incurs, the Health Visitors are unable to get a firm grip on the families in their care.

The wider attractions offered in the public health field in other countries, hospital appointments with often better conditions and more opportunities for promotion and the fact that fewer girls are offering themselves for training in the nursing profession, are all contributable factors to this regrettable state.

### **Welfare Centres**

The infant consultations are on the whole fairly well attended, but one wonders if the maternity and child welfare clinic is as essential now as before the days of the National Health Service.

Is the weekly weighing of healthy babies really so necessary? Is the selling of proprietary foods at a price a little below that in the shops justified?

The Welfare or Health Centre is essential, but it should be the place where the Health Visitor can be found at definite times and where advice can be obtained from specialists in various fields.

### **Health Education**

Health Visitors continued with their education programme but no major efforts were staged during the year.

Relaxation and Mothercraft classes for the expectant mothers were much appreciated by those attending. These classes and the hygiene and routine medical inspections in schools open up many opportunities for teaching health and preventative medicine.

The Mothers' Club in Saddleworth has been most successful and plans are in hand for the formation of similar clubs in Lepton and the Colne Valley.

District	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children Between Ages		Other Cases	Total Visits
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	1—2	2—5		
Colne Valley	84	124	302	2114	930	1457	3610	8235
Denby Dale	42	52	107	437	192	221	701	1603
Holmfirth	11	34	316	1705	473	813	1504	4529
Kirkburton	179	328	231	1979	1150	1285	1859	6601
Meltham	15	43	75	423	137	142	486	1231
Saddleworth	38	87	219	2025	979	993	1718	5802
	369	668	1250	8683	3861	4911	9878	28001

The visits shown in the above table include 8,331 of a non-routine nature, an analysis of which is as follows:—

Premature Babies	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	139

#### Care and after care:—

Tuberculosis Patients	...	...	...	1052
Tuberculosis Contacts	...	...	...	351
Discharged from Hospital	...	...	...	176
Others	...	...	...	153
Post Natal	...	...	...	107
				1839
Home Help Service	...	...	...	2941
Aged	...	...	...	2156
Other Visits	...	...	...	640
Special Visits (not homes)	...	...	...	568
				8831

#### HOSPITAL LIAISON

The general pattern of liaison work is much the same as last year. The work in connection with the diabetic clinic continues to increase and the Health Visitor concerned spends about two thirds of her time in this work. The number of requests from St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield, for home circumstances reports and for after care for patients recently, or about to be, discharged has remained high. Much more work in this connection could be undertaken, but the present shortage of staff prevents any extension of the work.

As there are now more applications for hospital confinements, than beds available, an increased number of requests for reports on home circumstances have been received from the secretaries of the hospitals with maternity beds. The Consultant Obstetrician has on more than one occasion expressed his appreciation for these reports. Information regarding the discharge of maternity patients before the 10th day after delivery, is received from the hospitals and is then passed on to the district midwives who visit up to the 14th day.

## PROBLEM FAMILIES

The arrangement for the two Co-ordinating Committees for the care of children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes have continued on the lines detailed in previous reports.

The Saddleworth committee meet four times during the year with an average attendance of 10 members. A total of nine families were discussed, one being a new case coming to notice during the year. No families were removed from the list.

Nine meetings of the Huddersfield committee were held with an average attendance of 10. During the year a total of 28 families were kept under review, four of them being new cases. Twelve families were removed from the list (5 improved, 6 left the district and one where the children were admitted to the care of the Local Authority).

## HOME NURSING

At the commencement of the year 7 home nurses, 10 nurse-midwives, and 3 relief nurse-midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year 3 nurse-midwives resigned their appointments whilst 3 nurse-midwives were appointed. One home nurse resigned her appointment.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of 6 home nurses and 13 nurse-midwives.

Particulars of the work done in the various districts by the home nurses and nurse-midwives are shown in the following table. The amount of work done by the home nurses still varies considerably and further readjustment of districts is required as soon as this can be arranged.

	Home Nursing			Midwifery	
	Trans- fers	New Patients	Visits Paid	Confin- ements	Visits Paid
<b>COLNE VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT</b>					
Golcar ... ... ...	26	112	2,643	19	535
Linthwaite ... ... ...	50	157	3,594	—	—
Slaithwaite ... ... ...	32	118	3,355	28	589
Marsden ... ... ...	18	143	2,647	30	1033
	126	530	12,239	77	2157
<b>DENBY DALE URBAN DISTRICT</b>					
Skelmanthorpe ... ...	21	105	2,154	19	560
Emley and Clayton West ...	23	61	2,310	6	390
Denby Dale, Cumberworth and Scissett ... ... ...	22	53	4,594	19	677
	66	219	6,058	44	1,627
<b>HOLMFIRTH URBAN DISTRICT</b>					
Holmfirth ... ... ...	33	143	1,868	39	1326
New Mill ... ... ...	16	128	1,580	33	1088
Honley ... ... ...	29	68	1,467	—	—
	78	309	4,915	72	2414
<b>KIRKBURTON URBAN DISTRICT</b>					
Flockton, Grange Moor, Lepton and Kirkheaton ... ...	54	156	3,873	25	906
Shelley, Shepley, Kirkburton	41	61	3,177	20	706
	95	217	7,050	45	1612
<b>MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT</b>					
Meltham ... ... ...	20	68	4,633	8	386
<b>SADDLEWORTH URBAN DISTRICT</b>					
Scouthead, Greenfield, Grasscroft, Denshaw, Delph, Dobcross ... ... ...	46	153	1,576	—	—
Springhead, Austerlands, Lydgate, Grotton ... ... ...	11	66	4,747	39	968
Uppermill and Diggle ... ... ...	13	20	829	38	972
	70	239	7,152	77	1,940
<b>Total for Division</b> ... ...	455	1582	39,047	323	10,136

## THE HOME HELP SERVICE

There has been no change in the organisation of the Home Help Services or in the conditions whereby the services of a home help can be allocated to a household, full details of which were given in my report for 1954.

The authorised establishment of home helps is 32 and the number employed, expressed on a full-time basis, was 31.10. This is an increase of 1.85 compared with the year 1958 and the number of hours employed shows an increase of 5,232.

There was a decrease of 8 in the number of maternity cases attended and a decrease of 702 in the number of hours employed.

There was an increase in both the number of cases and in hours to chronic sick aged 65 and over.

The most marked increase both in cases and hours worked was the "other cases".

No particular difficulty has been experienced during the year in recruitment but it has not been possible to build up a pool of home helps willing to be held in reserve and to be called upon in times of emergency. The lack of this pool of reserves is probably the largest adverse factor affecting the efficiency of the service.

Whilst it is hardly possible from year to year to note any improvement in the service, over the years this has obviously been the case, but one cannot help feeling in a fair proportion of cases the help given is more in the nature of general cleaning than that of a true home help service.

The number of cases provided with home helps was 472 as compared with 458 in the previous year. The duration of assistance provided was as follows:—

No. of cases provided with the services of a Home Help for:—					
Under 1 Month	1—3 Months	3—6 Months	6—9 Months	Over 9 Months	Total
84	57	38	37	256	472

Details of the assistance given to the 472 patients in the various categories are shown in the following table:—

Category	Colne Valley			Denby Dale			Hornfirth			Kirkburton			Saddleworth			Total		
	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient
<b>Maternity (including Expectant Mothers) ...</b>	14	62.91	5	52.10	5	38.10	9	48.97	5	43.40	11	53.50	49	52.65				
<b>Tuberculosis ...</b>	1	9.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	55.00	2	32.00				
<b>Chronic Sick ...</b> (over 65) ... (under 65) ...	72	143.07	32	134.22	61	124.93	67	231.16	19	156.13	78	160.80	329	161.75				
	10	190.00	6	172.16	8	161.37	11	211.77	5	289.70	6	182.33	46	197.74				
<b>Others ...</b>	13	216.46	1	222.00	9	87.00	11	177.40	5	117.40	7	118.64	46	156.12				
<b>Total ...</b>	110	144.58	44	132.05	83	119.08	98	206.22	34	153.50	103	146.72	472	152.85				

## National Assistance Acts, 1948-1951

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, a local authority may take action to secure removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was taken during the year in this Division. Action was contemplated in several cases but these were resolved without formal action having to be taken under this Section.

## Ambulance Service

During the year close co-operation has been maintained with the Superintendent of the Huddersfield Depot and any difficulties of a medical nature arising have been discussed.

The service has worked smoothly throughout the year and complaints have been negligible.

During the year the ambulances from the Huddersfield Depot travelled 142,196 miles, and carried 17,470 patients, 2,579 of these being stretcher patients. Included in the 17,470 patients carried were 13,628 hospital out-patients. Particulars of the cases carried are given below:—

Out Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	13628
Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1644
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	...	1021
Transfers	...	...	...	...	...	...	788
Accident Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	389
							17470

In the Saddleworth Area arrangements with the Oldham County Borough Ambulance Service have continued.

During the year ambulances of the Oldham Service made journeys involving 18,882 miles and carried 2,391 patients and in addition journeys involving 31,853 miles were made by Sitting Case Cars on behalf of 3,547 patients. Of the patients carried 176 were classed as accident cases, 231 emergency cases and 5,531 others.

## MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health work in the Division consists mainly of the supervision of defectives under voluntary and statutory supervision and under guardianship orders, and in the provision of reports about the home conditions of defectives, for the information of Hospital Management Committees, when applications for leave of absence or renewal of licence are under consideration. Training in handicrafts of various sorts is also given to suitable patients.

There is now somewhat less difficulty in securing Institutional accommodation for patients whose mental, physical or social condition makes this desirable, although at the end of the year there were still four males and one female on the waiting lists for admission at various institutions. Increased use has continued to be made of the short stay scheme whereby patients are taken into institutional care without formalities for a period not exceeding two months in order to give their parents or guardians a short rest from the work and worry of providing for their care at home.

During the year one child was reported by the Local Education Authority under Section 57(3) as ineducable and 9 under Section 57(5) as requiring supervision after leaving school. All were placed under statutory supervision. Four adults were admitted to institutions during the year and in addition 4 children were accepted for temporary short stay vacancies.

At the end of the year the number of patients under supervision was as follows:—

	Male.	Female	Total
Under Guardianship... ...	—	—	—
Under Statutory Supervision ...	72	66	138
On Licence from Institutions ...	—	1	1
Under Voluntary Supervision and Observation ... ... ... ...	10	5	15

Through the kind co-operation of the Huddersfield and Oldham County Borough Authorities a few vacancies at centres run by these Authorities have been made available for West Riding patients and at the end of the year one patient was in attendance at the Scarleigh Occupation Centre, Milnsbridge and 2 at the Oldham Occupation Centre. In addition, 4 patients were attending the Oldham Industrial Centre.

There is no Occupation Centre in this Division but the Group Training Class held at Kirkburton Drill Hall has developed on the lines of an Occupation Centre. Alterations have been carried out during the year, including the provision of improved toilet and kitchen facilities and the partitioning of a portion of the main hall to form a class room.

When these alterations were completed it was decided to hold the training class five days per week instead of only four as had previously been the case.

A Nursery Assistant was appointed to help with the increasing number of young children in attendance. Unfortunately during the latter part of the year staffing difficulties arose and at the end of the year there was only one permanent member of the staff instead of three.

Owing to a falling off of attendances, the Linthwaite Group Training Class was discontinued in October.

The training at these centres is given by the home teacher and the number of patients who attend and the number of attendances made were as follows:—

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of Patients	No. of Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per Session
Linthwaite ...	74	7	302	4.08
Kirkburton ...	392	38	8173	20.85
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8475</b>	<b>18.19</b>

The social activities during the year included a trip to the Zoological Gardens at Chester and a Christmas Party at the Kirkburton Centre. These were well attended by patients from all parts of the Division and were thoroughly enjoyed.

Although it is still unusual for patients on discharge from the principal mental hospitals serving this Division to be referred for after-care, it is fair to say that during the year contact with the hospitals has increased and information about patients is readily available on request.

A few requests have been received from the Consultant Psychiatrist for after-care for patients living in the Saddleworth Area on discharge from the Annex of the General Hospital in the adjacent County Borough.

The majority, however, of patients for whom after-care is provided have come to notice through other agents such as general practitioners, health visitors, welfare officers and officers of the National Assistance Board.

During the year 23 new and 13 old cases received attention and to these 184 visits were paid. Two of these patients received regular training from the teacher for the mentally handicapped and one for a time attended a day hospital in an adjacent County Borough.

### Medical Examination for Superannuation Purposes

New entrants to the County Service are required to undergo a medical examination to see if they are suitable for admission to the Superannuation Scheme, and these examinations have continued to be carried out by the Department's medical staff. During the year 86 such examinations (42 male, 44 female) were carried out.

In addition 2 members of the County staff (1 male, 1 female) were examined to ascertain whether or not they were incapable of discharging with efficiency the duties of their employment by reason of permanent ill-health.



